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480 West Straid.

All communications should be addressed to FRANK
B. WHYE. 480 Strand, London, W. C.

The Democratic Touchstone.

'Is there," asks Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUT-RER in his letter to Gen. JOH WHEELER about the Federal Elections bill, "any rule of construction of a statute or constitutional provision which allows it to be determined in its scope by endeavoring to ascertain, aliunde, what the legislators meant the statute should cover, or what exigencies should call it into action? Where the language of the statute is plain, distinct, and imperative, I know of no such rule, and in your very exhaustive examination you quote no such canon of interpretation."

Yes, Gen. BUTLER, there is such a canon of interpretation, and we beg leave to exhibit it for your benefit. It is called the Jeffersonian touchstone. As a fundamental rule for the interpretation of the Constitution it was thus formulated by THOMAS JEFFERSON himself;

"On every question of construction, earry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the sperit manifested in the debates; and instead of trying what meaning can be squeezed out of the test or increase

Here is the safe principle of construction for the guidance of Gen. BUTLER and of all other Democrats. Here is the rule of interpretation for which our distinguished friend s inquiring.

Applied to the passage in the Constitution which provides that "the Congress may at any time by law make or alter" the State regulations as to the times, places, and manners of holding the Congress elections, the Jeffersonian touchatone shows that the conatitutional right of Congress to take charge of the Federal elections is to be exercised only in a certain exigency which has not occurred, namely, in the words of James Man-ISON, a failure or neglect " on the part of the State Legislatures to consult the common interest at the expense of their local conveniences or prejudices."

That this is the spirit, and that this was the original intent of the constitutional provision in question, Gen. BUTLER seems to have no doubt. His mind is clear on that point. "As to the construction of the artisie in the Constitution put upon it by its framers," he says in his letter to Gen. WHEELER, "your numerous quotations from contemporary opinions seem to me conelusively to establish the fact that but a single exigency was intended to be provided for by the enactment, and that was when the State should refuse or neglect to provide for the election of members of the United States Legislature."

Supplied now with the Jeffersonian touchstone, our distinguished and patriotic friend has only to test Section 4 of Article I. in order to perceive clearly that the Longs bill is as contrary to the purpose of the Constitution as it is hostile to the principles of American liberty and the individual rights of American citizens.

Questions in Dispute Between France and England.

It has been officially affirmed by M. RIBOT in the Chamber of Deputies that the French protest against the establishment of a British protectorate over Zanzibar has led to a discussion of all the matters in controversy between France and England with a view to a general and definite settlement. He must be a sanguine diplomatist who hopes for a solution of the complicated questions pending between the two countries which shall be entirely satisfactory to France, but the pressure brought upon Great Britain by the agitation in Newfoundland may induce Lord BALISBURY to make some concessions which he would otherwise refuse.

There is, it is well known, a treaty in existence whereby England and France mu- material resurrection," and casts aside tually covenant that the independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar shall remain unimpaired. This covenant has been broken by the | that "the evidence concering it is so uncer-Anglo-German partition treaty, which places Zanzibar under British protection. There are two ways in which France might, if she deemed it prudent, retaliate in kind. She | man;" and to sustain his denial of the mamight abrogate certain Augio-French en- terial resurrection of the body, he refers to gegements, which are understood to have a declaration by St. Peren. been made for the purpose of assuring to British subjects important rights in Madagascar, notwithstanding the establishment of a French protectorate over in his assault upon the doctrine of the mithat island. Or, as the protector of raculous birth of Jesus from a virgin, he the Tunisian Regency, she might refuse to consider as any longer binding the ner stone. His method of attack treaty formerly made between England and is also distinctively irreligious, for he subthe Bey, in virtue of which British subjects | mits faith to the test of reason. He destroys enjoy all the rights possessed by the most | the miracle, for it would not be a miracle if favored nation. The effect of this inconvenient arrangement is that, although Tunis is now looked upon by France as a part of her own territory, British goods may enter | ple of very many of the theologians of this it without paying any heavier duties than are exacted of French products. This is, in substance, as if we had to refrain from im- of Presbyterian ministers is that its fundaposing any duties on British goods imported into California, unless the same duties were | to human reason and man's sense of justice. levied on similar goods brought from the

by Englishmen in Tunts and Madagascar the French republic might adequately indemnify itself, if the rupture of the treaty guaranteeing the self-government of Zanzibar were the only grievance of which it LYMAN ABBOTT, and the Rev. CHARLES complains. But the French Ministers also maintain that the retention of an English army in Egypt is a flagrant violation of the particular application is different. promises repeatedly made by the British | The Andover school of Congregationalists Foreign Office, and of an international un- join with Prof. BRIGGS, the great Presbyderstanding. They insist that Lord SALIS- terian teacher, in demanding the con-BUBY should either commit the defence of struction of a theory of future probation in the Nile valley to its suzerain, the Sultan, or revert to the former system under which French and English Commissioners exer- be. The German Biblical critics pursue cised a joint control over the Khedive's in- a parallel course in their criticism come and expenditure. Then, again, the of the Scriptures after modern scientific French Foreign Office contends that, as a methods. Finally, the Churchman asks, "How matter of international comity, England | many unknown MacQueauxs are there and Germany should not arrogate the of dividing an immense tract in East Africa without conceding to a great maritime power like France a territorial equivalent in some other part of the Dark Continent. The particular section of Africa to which M. RIBOT desires that England should recognize the exclusive claim of France is the Algerian and Tunisian Hinterland, that is to say, the vast region south of the Algerian and Tunisian Sahara, extending between the upper Niger and Lake Tchad and including them. There is still another point as to which France would like an explicit understanding with England, if not a reference of the matter to a European conference. It is suspected that the transfer of the Congo Free State under the guise of a mortgage from King LEOPOLD II. to Belgium is preliminary to a transfer of this huge domain to Germany. France naturally

have refused to satisfy any of the French slaims above enumerated. Nor is it likely, passages in the last published volume of his verses there is plenty of evidence of an intelnotwithstanding the heat evinced of late in lectual and moral decay that would be pathetle the French Chamber, that M. Rinor would in the extreme if the manifestations of it were venture to retaliate for the Zanzibar affair not so nasty. by suspending the treaty rights of British subjects in Tunis and Zanzibar, since such an act on his part might provoke a war which, in view of the European situation, France could not undertake without glaring imprudence. But the wrath of the Newfoundlanders at the construction put by the French upon the fishing rights assured to them by the treaty of Utrecht and subsequent conventions is too widespread and violent to be disregarded by the British Government. Something, obviously, must be done to

partition treaty, by a London newspaper

supposed to represent Lord SALISBURY, that

the West Indian island of Dominica might

be ceded to France in return for surrender

of her fishing rights. If the Newfoundland

question stood alone, it is possible that such

a settlement might have been effected. But

the French Foreign Office will show itself

of being if it now consents to treat separate-

ly the matter of the fisheries. It will rather use Newfoundland and Zanzibar as levers

wherewith to extort from England the

largest possible concessions, not only in the

Facts More Fully Stated.

The Hon. PATRICK A. COLLINS of Massa-

chusetts has been breathing the impressive

atmosphere of the West, and has been

observing especially that old Democratic

statesman about whom considerable inter-

est clusters at present, the Hon. John M.

PALMER. In putting him into the calcula-

tions for 1892, on the strength of his pros-

pects of succeeding Senator FARWELL, Gen.

COLLINS, according to the Springfield Re-

publican, suggests also a dual truth without

giving it the full and definite statement

"What do you suppose would happen should Gen, Palaxis win? Suppose he should reach the United States Senate next fall, what then? Where would be

If Gen. PALMER should be elected to suc-

peed Senator FARWELL, CLEVELAND and

HILL would be in the same situation that

they are now, or that they have been in

since Nov. 5, 1884; one sure of defeat in the

State of New York and the other certain of

victory. There has never been a time since

the close of the national election day of 1884

when Mr. CLEVELAND could have carried

the Empire State, and the magnitude of his

certain failure has grown without interrup-

tion with every year. On the other hand,

the political value of Governor HILL has

developed on an opposite principle. His

strength has grown as evenly as CLEVE-

LAND's has decreased, and it will remain

equal to the magnificent and decisive task

of carrying New York, whether a Democrat

s elected to the Illinois Senate or whether

We trust that Senator FARWELL'S seat

will be Gen. PALMER's, but 1892 will be a great

year for the Democracy to put forth its

The Prevalence of Heresy.

The committee having in charge the ar-

Episcopallans have withdrawn their invita-

tion to the Rev. Mr. MACQUEARY of Ohio to

be one of the speakers on the occasion. They

have done this, they explain, not because of

Bishop Potter's description of him as a

heretic, but because Bishop LEONARD of

Ohio, his own Bishop, in the proper execu-

tion of episcopal authority, has now brought

Mr. MacQueany's canonical standing into

question by taking steps toward the ecclesi-

astical trial to which he is entitled before

As we have explained already, Mr. Mac-

QUEARY's doctrinal divergence is proclaimed

in a book recently published by him, in

which he rejects "the doctrine of a gross

the story of the Virgin-Born, as it

stands in the Gospel," on the ground

tain that criticism could not accept it."

He cites Isaian as authority for interpreting

the word "virgin" to mean "young wo-

There can be no doubt that Mr. MAC-

OTRARY thus flatly rejects the orthodox

faith of Christianity; and, more particularly

seeks to undermine its very cor-

it was explainable by science, and faith

would not be necessary for its acceptance.

Yet in so doing he is following the exam-

period. The objection to the Westminster

Confession on the part of the great majority

mental doctrines do not commend themselves

The whole drift of the present theological

controversy over the ancient standards of

throughout Protestantism. The intellect

rebels against faith and dogma. If Mr. Mac-

QUEARY is a heretic, the Rev. HEBER NEW-

TON. Prof. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, the Rev.

H. PARKHURST are heretics talso. Their

method of criticism is the same, though

order to reconcile GoD's justice with man's

conceptions of what justice ought to

in the ranks of the clergy of the Church?'

thereby suggesting that even his particular

scientific criticisms are not confined to him,

The ecclesiastical trial of Mr. MACQUEARY

if it shall take place, will therefore be of

very great interest, for he is likely to make

a defence which will manifestly embody

theories of Biblical interpretation which are

The St. Paul Globe has discovered that

recent computations indicate that in the

United States only 18 out of 1,000 die." It is

difficult to understand how the life insurance

people can make a living in so healthy a coun-

No post ever had more perfect opportunity to study woman's character in its awastest and noblest aspects than Mr. Recension, and nowhere does this great artist show more consumnate power or more delicate intuition than in this portraiture of women spendarly tender and charming are the post's studies of girlhood.—The Meman's Horiz

now adopted and followed extensively

except in their open expression.

among the clergy.

By abolishing the privileges now enjoyed faith is in that direction, and it extends

such condemnation is passed upon him.

efforts where they will do the most good.

West Indies but in Africa.

which it deserves:

CLEVELAND OF HILL!"

he isn't.

Mr. ALPRED FATMAN of Georgia is an ingenious gentleman who is trying to show that FRANCIS MARION was greater than GEORGE WASHINGTON. We hope that Mr. FATMAN will not give up to historical investigation his talent for politics. We judge from his name that he is the predestined candidate for Vice-President on the Reduce-Your-Weight ticket.

Brother BRADLEY, the monarch of Asbury Park, had a parade of 200 babies at that interesting settlement, the other day, and was godput a stop to the Newfoundland trouble, father to the whole collection. Why shouldn't this sort of parade become popular? Why won't Lanny Goden take out the Reform Club and to this end it was suggested, before the publication of the Anglo-German kindergasten for an airing and parade in the Central Park next Saturday afternoon?

Our amiable contemporary, the Baltinore American avers that the word "robustlons" is not good linglish. Is "periwig-pated" considered good English in Baltimore?

A person described as a "staff writer" on the London Trace tells a littaburgh reporter much less sagacious than it has the credit some things about Chicago which persuade the British mind that Chlengo is not much of a city, "Why," says this son of the Thunderer, "I could lean out of my window in the Auditorium flotel and hear the chickens crowing in somebody's back yard." Everybody crows in Chicago. Fray, why shouldn't the Chicago chickens crow, if they were not meant for hens? What do chickens do in England? Do they bark, or do they bray? If the chap from London had unwound his ears, he would have heard the pigs squealing in the stock yards. There is nothing in London town to equal that Chicago lullaby.

> The Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER 88sailing with force and arms the Hon. MURAT HALSTEAD is a spectacle that must make the high gods rub their eyeglasses in surprise. Mr. HALSTEAD has countered with power, and he feels the joy of battle. The New Hampshire pet is a gamy little bantam, but he hasn't the reach to stand up against the Brooklyn cham-

> Mr. ALPRED AUSTIN, poet, in a recently published prefatory essay on "The Position and Prospects of Poetry," expresses the opinion that great parrative and descriptive poetry is still possible. We judge that Mr. AUSTIN is an admirer of the sweet and sapful narrativedescriptive-elegiac poem, "McGinty,"

> It is sad to be obliged to record the fact that New Hampshire Republicans, incapable of appreciating what a Flower of Cranks the Granite State possesses in Henry Wabblewit BLAIR, are trying to elect a Legislature which will not redect him as a Senator in Congress. Ex-Governor Cheney is the candidate of these enemies of genius. Mr. Blazz has only himself to blame for this movement. He is so reticent, so quiet, so averse to occupying the time of the Senate and the space of the Record. so bashful about bringing forward his opinions and proposing legislation, that his constituents are not satisfied that he is earning his wages. He must talk more, if he can.

It is not a marked compliment to the cnarm of life in Bermuda to send the mutinous Second Battalion of Grenadier Guards there as a punishment. But poor Tommy ATkins in the onion paradise will long, with all the longing of Private OBTHERIS for the sounds of the Strand and the intellectual diversion of the beer shops, and a sight o: the rosy faces of the nursemaids. Poor Tommy's a-cold. rangements for the next Church Congress of

The country awaits with perfect calconess the news of the next real estate investment HARRISON White House syndicate. Nothing in the line of promotion for speculative purposes will be a surprise. It is easy to get accustomed to a new order of things.

The invention by The Sun of the office cat has forever estopped minor excuses for buils that occa-sionally wreck things in a newspaper office.—Hurtford What is a minor excuse for a bull-a bull calf? If so, why not say so plainly?

JAMES M. BROWN'S FUNERAL.

Leaders of the Business World Attend the

Last Services Over the Dead Banker. Many professional and business men of emiat the Church of the Ascension. Fifth avenue and Tenth street, yesterday. The Governors of the New York Hospital, of whom he was President, and the directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of whom he had been one, attended in a body. Many of his associate directors of the Bank of America and a delegation of thirty from the Young Men's Christian Association were also present. In addition to Robert J. Livingston, Elbridge C. Gerry, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Benjamin D. Hicks, John P. Haines, and others who were thus present in a corporate capacity. Henry Clews, Listenard Stewart, ex-Commissioner William Wood, George Macculloch Miller, Hugh N. Camp, and C. N. Bilss were among those present indi-

vidually.

The liev, Dr. E. Winchester Donald, pastor of the church, assisted by the Nev. Arthur Brooks and the Rev. John Steen officiated. The pail bearers were William Turabult Cornelius Vaniserbilt. Henry Parish, J. U. Sheldon, George A. Crocker, James A. Boosevelt, Dr. A. H. Smith, and G. G. Wright. The dead mans widow, son, and three daughters, with several of his grandchildren, were in the long line of mourners. The interment was in Greenwood.

LOOKING TOWARD 'NINETY-TWO. Observers Who See the Signs of the Time

With Unantigmatic Eyes, From the Tribune of Rome. It cannot be denied that the Prosidential stock of

David B. 1711 is rising.

From the Denver Republican.

Hill will likely be nominated, and, if nominated, he

will make a lively campaign.

From the veneral Falls Reveille.

There are few men in public life that so clearly interpret public sentiment as does dovernor field. His mes sages and public addresses stamp him as a statesman of preeminent shifty, and a leader of conspicuous boldness and power. He never thurbes in any emergency, and always gallantly leads his party to victory. His speech

at indianapolis touched a popular churd. It was timely wise, and patriotic.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

If the Democrats in 1803 carry New York Indiana. and New Jersey without losing in the solid south, they will elect their ticket. The six new Northwester of New York and the 15 of Indiana, added to the 168 of

ould afford to lose either the six votes of Connecticut ir the six of West Virginia. New Jersey is safely Democratic. Bill has carried New York every time he has been a candidate. In 1889 had 18,000 plurality for Governor, while Harrison It looks very much like being ciphered down simply

Sleveland, make 211. At those figures the Democrate

o this: Can Gray carry Indians! We suspect that his hances would be exceedingly good.

The Frugal President From the Albany Express.

Mr. Cleveland is said to be one of the richest of the residents, though he went into the office with nothing Between what he saved in his salary, and what he made from his Washington city real estate, he is very well off

The Neatest Bort of Mining. "Are there any minerals on this land in Arizona you are trying to sell?" asked the prospective purchaser. "Minerals?" replied the agent: "why, a brass mine has been opened showing a four-foot vein of solid

.The Weekly Payment Law, ALBERY, July 23 .- The State Factory Inspectors have ruled that corporations in this State receiving their charters from other States, come under the provisions of the Weakly Fayment law, though their stock may not be taxed in this State. In enswer to hundreds of letters wishes to obtain a guarantee against such a transfer, or the promise of territorial compensation in some other quarter.

It is probable that but for the Newfound-land controversy Lord Ballances would be venerable poet a mental attitude that was and the profit of the venerable poet a mental attitude that was and the profit of the law will be fully responsible in the inspectory have replied that the proprietors of pribaced—The Homan's Horizon.

No poet in his later years ever degenerated more grievously in this respect. At 77 Browning are the poet a great of the law will be fully responsible in the inspectory have replied that the proprietors of pribaced—The Homan's Horizon.

No poet in his later years ever degenerated more grievously in this respect. At 77 Browning are the poet as distance of the law will be fully responsible in the inspectory have replied that the recently THE NEXT SURGEON-GENERAL.

The Contest for the Vacancy to be Created by Gen, Moore's Rettrement,

WASHINGTON, July 23. - The next retirement for age in the army is that of Col. William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, which occurs next week. The ensuing promotions will leave a vacancy in the grade of Major in that department, which will give President Harrison another bit of army patronage.

But more important is a retirement which follows a fortnight later, that of Surgeon-General John Moore, since the appointee to that vacancy will have the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General Surgeon-General Moore has filled a career of over thirty-seven years in the army, having been appointed Assistant Surgeon from his native htate. Indiana, in 1853. He passed regularly through the grades, served with distinction during the war, receiving the brovet of Lieutenant-Colonel for gailant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and that of Colorel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and became the head of the Medical Department on Nov. 18, 1886. At that time he had hardly been considered one of the leading aspirants in the contest for the place of Surgeon-General, but his professional ability and army record were indisputable, and he was passed over the heads

test for the place of Surgeon-General, but his professional ability and army record were indisputable, and he was passed over the heads of Some seniors.

Will a like experience occur now, or will the claims of seniority dictate the coming appointment? So far as precedent is conceined, no sale judgment can be formed on this point. This will be the seventh of i resident Harrison's nominations to the rank of general officer in staff and line, since he took officer in staff and line, since he took officer a year ago last March. In the cases of Major-Gen, Miles, Brig. Gen, Grierson, Adit. Gen, Kelton, and Commissary-General Put Barry, he selected the senior officer for promotion. But in the cases of Paymaster-General Smith and Quartermaster-General Interhelder he not only chose a juntor officer, but skipped a whole grade in doing so.

The ranking officer, but skipped a whole grade in doing so.

The ranking officer in the Medical Department is Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor. He becam his military service in lune, 1861, as surgeon of the Twelth Massachusetts Infantry, and received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and violonel of Volunteers, and of colonel in the regular army for fa thiul and meritorious services in the war. After its close he was appointed to the regular service from Vermont, his native State, with the high rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and taspitant Medical Turveyor, sixteen years ago. Since these he has seen unifors promoted over him to the heast of the department who have the same or officer on on his activity, as the officers thus preferred had served in the army much longer than he.

In the present instance, also, the five other officers in the department who have the same rank of Colonel have been a very long time in the service. Surgeon Charles Nutterland entered it in 1852 from Pennsylvania, and reached his present grade in 1859, being an appointed so their services than he services were all with less than two years of each of the first of the first of the surgeon. Sutherland an

The Paris dinner hour is now at 8 o'clock.

A new lawn game entitled "cozzare" is an enliv-

The stage censor at Prague has forbidden the ner formance of "Macbeth" with the soldiers clothed in the Austrian uniform.

The latest revelation is that France pays \$400,000 out of the public funds to subsidize newspapers for the sup-

port of the Government.

The next sangerboad festival will be held in Vienna from the 14th to the 18th of August, and will bring together about 12,0xx singers. The only Jewish daily paper in the world is said to be the St. Petersourg Bunelita, of which Mr. Zederbaum is the editor. Difficult as his task is he carries it on. A search light now costs about \$10,000, and weight 1,000 pounds. A new search light weighing 150 rounds, of 4,000 candle power, and said to be able to penetrate the thickest fog for the distance of one-eighth of a mile.

An amateur photographer has met with a serious acoldent. An enthusiastic artist, the head master of Harrington School, while trying to photograph a rustle bridge from a considerable height fell to the rocks below and was killed on the spot.

A system of steno telegraphy has been shown to the Chamber of Deputies invented by M. Cassagnes, by which shorthand reports of speeches can be sent any distance as they come from the stenographer. Th speed of this instrument is also said to be unparalleled.

A French company has been formed for the purpose of setting up a second Monte Carlo on the Hosporus at Scutart, which will be paved, beautified, and electri lighted. The Sultan has always, in response to diplo-matic pressure, refused to silow gaming tables at Constantinopic, but there exists hope that he will relent for the other side of the Bosporns

Berlin has a stenographer with a unique specialty. He attends all funerals of preminent persons and takes down verbatim the addresses of the officiating clergymen. Then he prepares highly ornamented copies of the addresses and seils them to the friends the enlogized dead. His business is so good that he has taken one assistant and has advertised for another. A revolution is taking place in the drinking habits of the Japanese. The rice brandy called " saki," which he long been their national beverage, is being supplanted by beer brewed after the German method. In Osaka the number of beer saloons has increased from thirteen to almost 0.0 in the last four years, while the number of resorts where "sakt" is sold has failen off. Years ago saki" annually.

In the years 1879-1980 there were 2,759 duels in Italy. 2,480 of which were fought with awards, 170 with pie-tols, 50 with daugers, and I with revolvers. Fifty due is resulted fatally, 1.483 in severe wounds, and 2.581 in more scratches. Nine hundred and seventy-four duels were caused by newspaper and literary quarrels, 750 by oral quarrels, 350 by political differences, 183 by secret dis-sensions, 276 by premeditated insults, 29 by religious discussions, 10 by trouble at games, and 162 by unknown causes. The greatest number of due a was fought in August, 3:0, and the smallest number in Pecember, 62. In 1883, 105 of the principals were authors, 66 lawyers. 156 officers, 14 Deputies, 14 professors, and the rest ankers, Judges, and one singer.

Probably the most extraordinary surgical operation on record is reported from Paris. Dr. Lannelongue, an eminent specialist in the Children's Hospital, has just cceeded in the effort to give intelligence to a por little saiot The child, a little girl, 4 years old, had a deformed head only about one third the size of an or-dinary little one of her age. She never smiled, never took notice of anything, and she could neither walk nor stand. The Doctor became convinced that the con dition of the little creature was due to the abnorma made a long and narrow incision in the essire of the skuil and cut a portion out of the left side of it, without injuring the dara mater. The result of this overation was something ast unding. In less than a month the child becan to walk. Now she smiles, interests herself In everything around her, and plays with a doll. derably bright little child has taken the place of the

The True Philosophy. From the Irrug. Oil and Patat Reporter.
"Lives of rich men all romind us
We can make our own sublime,"
And by theral s-vertising
To the highest summit climb.

"Wanamaker had a good idea when he gave Harrison "What was it !" He didn't think the President had sand enough, and low he's got it."

Au Idea.

Information Wanted. Mr. Bleecker (of New York)-Has "Annie Reoney" ached your town yet? Mr Chestnut (of Philadelphia)-Not that I know of Who is she !

Bismarck is still loval." remerked Snively, looking sp from the newspaper. He may be loyal," replied finodgrass, "but he isn't

Talking Yet.

KEEP UP THE SUPPLY.

Gilrey Protests Against Closing the Aqueduct for More Than Ten Days, The Aqueduct Commissioners met yesterday and referred to Chief Engineer Fteley the following very interesting letter: NEW YORK, July 21, 1890.

To the Aqueduct Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: At and prior to the time the additional water supply was first received through the new aqueduct there were 20,000 houses in this city that received no water during parts of the day, and 1,500 fire hydrauts where no water could be obtained for extinguishing fires. This state of affairs was a constant menace to health, life, and property, and Imperatively called for immediate remedy at the first opportunity. The remedy has been applied by lotting 25.000.000 galions of water daily from the new supply into the distributing mains in addition to the supply heretofole received through the old aqueduct and the Boon liver conduit, and the result is that all houses now have a moderate supply during the day, and there are adequate, or at least moderate, incilities for obtaining water to extinguish fire in all sections of the city. With the distribution of this additional supply and the closing of the new aqueduct the receiving and distribution of this additional supply and the closing of the new aqueduct the receiving and distribution of this additional supply and the closing of the new aqueduct the receiving and distribution of the city and its population would again be in extreme peril. This can, in a great measure, be obviated by the adoption of a pian recommended to me by the chief engineer of the Croion squeduct for mating repairs of the defective places in the new structure, viz. the excavation of shafts over the lad places to give access to and along the roof of the aqueduct for the purpose of making repairs, and thus limiting the time for which the aqueduct for the purpose of making repairs, and thus limiting the time for which the aqueduct would have to be closed at a time to ten or twelve days at the utmost. I am assured by the chief engineer that there are no engineering difficulties in the way of the adoption of this plan, and although I am nuare of the fact that it would greatly enhance the cost of the work, the additional cast would be insignificant in comparison to the peris and dangers and the inconveniences to the rubble to which the city would otherwise be subjected. I therefore nost earneafly recommend the adoption of such plan. Tery respectfully.

Commissioner of Public Works,

The water, which is now flowing through the new aqueduct mine the tentral Park reservoir at the rate of 75,400,000 gallons for the same period of time. The reason for this is that if the pre-ent flow days overflow. applied by letting 25,000,000 gallons of water daily from the new supply into the distribut-

THREE GIFTID STOWAWAYS.

Only Three Good Eyes Between Them, but They Make Their Way Over From Stelly. Three young men of Messina stowed themseives away on the steamship Elsie, at Paler-mo, with the intention of coming to New York to abolish their coverty. They arrived yester-day and were detained at the Barge Office. Giovanni Badaciera, a violin player, who is quite bilnd, is the leader of the trio. He speaks English fluently, with a British accent. His companions are Francesco Totoro, a guitar player, and Antonio Marcuissa, a baker. Gioanni says he learned to speak English in bession, where he used to fiddle in the streets. hessiva, where he used to fiddle in the streets, principally for the amisement of liftish tourists with souls for mosic and coins for troubadours. Hearing that good violinists like himself were in demand in America, he determined to come over. He persuaded his friend Totoro, who has one whole eye, to come with him.

They were soon discovered by the purser of the shir, but hadaulers and Totoro entertained the sterrage passengers and the others so well that they were not required to work their passage, but the baker was pressed into service. Fadiniera's violin was smashed when the slip was pitching and rolling in a storm, and the officers thought so much of the blind fiddler's takent that they collected \$12 and gave it to him to get another. It is not likely that he and his friends will be allowed to land.

THE MURDER ON THE ENGINE. Details of the Murdering Fireman's Con-

Van Wert, O., July 21.—The mystery surrounding the horride murder of Engineer Manison Vandevander has at last been cleared away. The evide ce was so strong against kondhouse that when he heard of it he concluded to make a full confession. Roadhouse was still confined to his bed, and after a few moments' deliberation said:

"Sheriff, I want to tell you something. I killed Vandevander."

His throat clogged, and he uttered the three last words in a husky voice.

"I did it." he continued, "In self-defence. He accused me of informing the superintendent that he was drunk at Pevil's Lake last week, and although I othered to prove to him that I had not reported him, he refuse to believe me, and had been attusing me more or less since then. Last Friday, while we were at Franklin getting ready to go out on our run, we had a constraint and come now exchanging how. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

then. Last Friday, while we were at Franklin getting ready to go out on our rut, we had a quarrel, and came near exchanging blows. We were seen by several railroad men, and it is partially on this account that I decided to give up. When we reached Enterprise he commenced on me again, and said: G—d on you, I'll fix you. Yan was a powerful and desperate man, and, to tell the facts of the case, I was afraid of him. After leaving En-

and desperate man, and, to tell the facts of the case. I was alraid of blum. Atter leaving Enterprise he repeated the threat, and I walked back to the tool box when he wasn't looking and fixed the hammer, which they found, with the handle sticking out, so I could grasp it. I then started back to my seat in the cab.

"Just before I reached it van reached out his left arm and dealt me a terrific blow on the left side of the head. I was staggered for a moment, and just as I was about recovered he raised his right hand from the throttle and gave me another terrible blow on the dight side of the head. I was about recovered he raised his right hand from the throttle and gave me another terrible blow on the dight side of the head, as I had by this time turned around to reach for the hammer. This blow, although a terrible one, did not faze me, although my head was cut, I jumped back, grabbed the hammer, and, catching it with both hands, raised it, and, throwing all my weight on it, brought it down on van's head with all the force I could muster. The first blow did not appear to faze him, and I showered several more blows—I dou't remember how many—and did not mit until he hay still. I then picked him up and set him on the seat on his side of the engine, where he was found. I shut down the engine, where he was found. I shut down the engine, and kept a good lookout for danger. I hardly realized what I had done until it was over with.

"At first I did not knew what to do, and I

I hardly realized what I had done until it was over with.

"At first I did not know what to do, and I laid down on the floor of the engine, and in the few minutes which classes it came to me to fix up the story I to d Dr. Wood. In coming into Yan Wert I leaned out the passageway leading into the cab of the engine, and saw that the Pittsburgh. For Wayne and Chicago track was clear, and I let the engine go deciding to wait until she would run down and for some one to find us. Just has was had based, the deret van deciding to wait not be some one to decide a first he would run down and for some one to until sile would run down and for some one ke find us. Just as we had passed the denot var raised his head and I again pi ked up the ham mer and dealt him another blow, which opened his head. I telt the blood and brain splatte, on my race. That was all. You know the rest.

A BELLAMY COLONY.

A New Attempt at the Social Ideal.

A New Attempt at the Social Ideal.

From the Globe Democrat.

Des Monnes, July 17.—Edward Bellamy's droum begins to assume tangible proportions to some of our chilens. During las winter there was an organization known as the "Investigating Club" at the versity place. The body met once a week and discussed the economic and social topics of the day. Not a little interest was manifested. Among those who participated in the meeting were some caroest, thoughtful men who had recome copo ed to our present competitive system of industry.

About a month ago a small circle of men—Friest B. Gaston of the Southern Advocate. C. H. Micriston. E. D. Smith. W. P. Macy. D. Hairod, and J. P. Meredith, with a few others, all prominent citizens of that subind, met to see if they could not devise a plan to escape what they deemed the serious evils of the present system and put in successful operation, the better principles which had crystalized in their minds as the result of their investigation. The result has been the organization of a colony company, with the object of founding in some favored part of the country, probably near Lake Charles, Lat. a community which shall be, as far as possible, complete within itself, and where, what they term the savage and foolish and wasteful system of competitive industry shall give place to the kindly, rational, and more economic system of cooperation. The plan of the new colony is much like that of the kawenh cooperative Colony of Tulinre county, Cal., which has been in successful operation for nearly live years. Among the leader principles of the colony are these, Man alone is nothing but asvage. He can surport existence, and that is all. It is only in and through society that he can obtain wealth and culture. Wealth is the product of man's labor expended on the earth, which is slowed to monopolize the natural resources and levy a tribute on his fellow men for the opportunity to every other man. Each man should receive the full product of his labor except an amount sufficient to discharge

A Votican Appointment. The Rome correspondent of the Cutholic News sands

The Rome correspondent of the Cutholic News sands word that the Pope has numbered among his domestic prelates the Rev. Dr. Martin Howiest, the Frish priest who accompanied to this country Archivhop Satuli, the Fope's representative at the fatholic centerminal occupantion in Ballimore last Accompany This house rives to Dr. Howiest the title of Monsignor. He has become affiliased to the architocess of Dubits, and will shortly leave Some to enter on the duties of his future mission.

THE LABORER'S NOONDAY MEAL. Not All a Binner Might He, Perhaps, Sut

it Neems to be Enjoyed. The sight of a workn an eating his dinner at noon from a tin can or from the folds of a newspaper is common enough in this city, and the spectacle is apt to produce in the mind of a dyspeptic an envy of the workman's strength of stomach. The physique of the ordinary working man and the eager way in which he disposes of his meal would seem to indicate that he enjoys himself at meal time. If he sits in the sun while eating the natural conclusion is that he prefers the sun because there are generally shady spots enough, and if he ents his meal without beer, coffee, or any other fluid it is probably because he does not cars for a liquid accompaniment. But this familiar sight is the foundation for the following letter, which was printed in THE BUN On Tuesday;

To the Kerton of The Sex-sir. My attention has often been drawn to the worship man attomer yan and the service and the service of the theory of foul, under the win ry old sky or the summer's blanking that the star before of the theory of foul, under the win ry old sky or the summer's blanking that the star before of the theory of the sumber of from the theory of the sumber pile or beap of aton a while her great man state at clubs which make it their et bet to leap and comfort the poor and working classes are there not some who can remedy this state of things the theory of the sumber of the sumber

He is Seriously Hurt and Must Spend Two

Frederic R, Coudert, the well-known lawver, is lying in a dangerous condition at his residence in Metuchen, N. J., the result of being thrown from his horse on Tuesday evening. Mr. Coudert was much more comfortable last night than he has been since the accident. although be still suffers much pain. He started from his house in Metuchen early Tuesday evening in company with his son. They were mounted on their favorite animals, and it was their intention to take but a short gallop. When about half way between Metuchen and New Brunswick Mr. Coudert's horse stumbled moves his servants and his family aboard of her, keeps on a large stone which was lying in the middle of the road. Mr. Coudert was thrown over the faished with his season's yachting the boat is laid horse's head, and fell heavily on the roadway. Finding himself unable to rise he called to his son for assistance. After a short consultation it was decided that young Mr. Coudert should

it was decided that young Mr. Coudert should co after assistance. He went and in less than fifteen minutes returned with a farmer, with whose help he managed to convey his father to the nearest farm house.

Mes-engers were despatched in different directions for physicians, and soon returned, each accompanied by a dictor. An examination showed that Mr. Coudert had sustained a compound fracture of the leggust above the ankle, as well as a bad sprain. One physician advised immediate amoutation of the injured foot, but the others sid not deem it necessary. Mr. Coudert pas-sed a very uncomfortable night, being in much pain, but was well enough yesterday, morning to be removed to his own home. A New York physician was telegraphed for, and arrived at Metuchen at about noon yesterday. He decided that amputation was not necessary, although he predicted that Mr. Coudert would seemd the next two months in hed. This will interfere with a contemplated trip to Europe, and also with his duties as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

The New Western Union Building.

General Manager Eckert of the Western Union and Architect Hardenburgh went to Toms River yesterday to consult with Builder J. B. Smith in regard to the proposed rearrangement of the building. It was decided to put the Associated Press on the sixth floor, and turn the seventh and eighth floors into operating rooms. It is proposed to bring the 2,000 wires to the rear of the building, and have wires to the rear of the building, and have them enter by a specially constructed shaft. They will then be distributed in iron these so arranged that they may be flooded with water at any time. The wires in these pipes will be covered with rubber. There wid be several small switchboards, which will be connected. The supply department which has occupied the basement of 195 Broadway, is to be moved to the Western Electric building on Church street to-day, and the American District Messenger department in the Ley street annex is to take its place. All the brokers had their private wiles esterday. The Cutton Exchange cable to 195 is in bad condition, and a new one will have to be laid.

The Steam Company's Defence, The hearing of the New York Steam Company's grievance against the Board of Health for shutting off the company's steam was cop tinued yesterday before the Health Commissioners. Frederick Stone, dealer in Ludlo valves used by the steam company, said that they were the best valves made and could stand a pressure of 350 bounds. Edward P. Keating, dealer in wrough; from pipes at 75 John street, testified that his pipes were en-tirely substantial and had been used by the company for years. John W. Bishop of the National Tube Works said the same of his tubes. These was other testimony of this sort. tubes. There was other testimony of this sort The hearing was not finished.

Result of the Park Department Inquiry Mayor Grant received the report of the Comdissioners of Accounts on their recent investigation into the affairs of the Park Depart ment just before he left his office yesterday. There is considerable interest in the report, and the rumor committee around the 'liy Hall has 'redied it with some of the properties of dynamite as an agent of upheaval. The Mayor said that he would make the report public in a day or two after he has had an opportunity to read it himself. In the meantime he and the Commissioners of Accounts were silent on all questions relating to the report.

The New Muntelpal Building.

Register Fitzgerald returned to the city yesterday afternoon and the site committee of the new Municipal Building Commission will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to sign its report to the Commission. The four-acre site at the northwest curner of Centre and Chambers street will be recommended. The Commission will meet to-morrow to receive the report.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUR

The appearance of Mr. Edmund C. Stanton in the direction of the Madison Square Garden has had a marked effect on the entertainment there Grauss programme is now raried every night in the west. The director have come to the conclusion that Mr. Stanton knows mere about the musical taste of New York than any-body size. The first work which the director of the Metropolitan Opera House did when he became offi-cially connected with the Madison Square Cardes was to ravine the ballst introduce new movements in the greeping, and courrange the entire musical score. Mr. Stanton's appearance in the management of the great building on Madison square was due to the stockholders. Most of the men who are responsible for the existence of the Madison Square Garden are old stockholders in the Metropolitan Opera House, and they insisted upon putting Mr. Stanton in as an active official in the new Garden.

. The raft of women who wander up and down Bread. way," said one of the most prominent and excellent haberdashers up town yesterday, "will cost me about \$2,000 this year."

'How to By exploiting shirts, collars, and ties of a masselline fashion. There is a certain number of women on Broad-way who have it in their power to ruin any fashion which they have taken in hand. Once in a while a fashion comes in which is distinctly in the line of my business. I am a shirtmaker, and among my customers is a good portion of men who are prominent socially and financially in New York. These men pay \$50 a dozen manufally in New York. These men pay 500 a dogen for their shirts are not particularly analous to beat me down on the prices of other goods, and hence I have been able to make a reputation in my business. As soon as the fashion started in France for women to wear shirts fashioned like those of men, the wives, daughters, and sixters of my customers began to come in here, and, during the closure manufact of 1890. I built up a business area. closing months of 1800, I built up a business among women customers which showed a very handsome pridt. As I said at the outset, it would have been a clean \$2.000 in my pocket this year if the women of Broadway had not setzed upon the masouline shirt and run the fashlon into the ground. My custom fell off as a rate that was almost astounding for a month and then ceased abruptly. The masculine shirt for ladies' wear in New York is a thing of the past."

One of the entertaining bits of goesip which escariesally drift over here from London is to be found in the sudden jump into popularity as a professional beauty of Miss Griff n. who is a stepsister of Mary Anderson and the daughter of that distinguished light of the Gramatic firmament Dr. Ham Griffin of Louisville Miss Griffin, as she is remembered here, was a tail girl with large gray eyes, rather stooped shoulders, and a manner witch was decidedly reminiscent of Mary Andersen in her first years on the stage in the East. People who have seen her recently announce that a remarkable change has come over Miss Griffin. Her rather slight form has been developed by a long system of riding and training in England, and she has gone in for athletics so thoroughly that she is well known among the tennis and boat amateurs there.

When the thermometer is boiling up in the high-class nineties, and humidity lurks heavily in the air, the dusky-skiuned citizens of New York show their dazzling teeth and smile with innate comfort and joy. The weather which causes the Yankee to mop his brow and make personal remarks, is welcomed warmly by the Italian and negro citizens of this city. Perhaps West street is the best place to see those two particular nationalities at their best. A day or two since, when all up-town New York was walling over the intense heat a writer for Tax Sus boarded a West street car at the Battery and jogged all the way up that ill-paved thoroughfare. From a coign of vantage on the front of the car he was able to see all that there was to be seen on the street. In every di-rection the shade was occupied by heavy, redfaced, and panting Irish or German laborers and stevedores, who fanned themselves with their hats and growled at one another with a surliness born of the heat Here and there on the sunniest street corners and all along the piers, with the sun blazing down on them, were Italians and negroes chirping like sparrows in the morning and rending the heavily laden air with their laughter. The intense heat seemed to warm them up and put new life into them. It would have to be extraordinary weather which did not suit some of the citizens of cosmopolitan

claimed that they could never understand why their patronage fell off in such a pronounced fashion in the summer. It is said by men who regularly take artificial baths that the effects of the Turkish or Russian systems in summer are far more healthful and agreeable than in winter. Yet the proportion of summer bathers to those of the cold months is as one to ten. The proprie-tors of one of the big baths in New York have come to the conclusion that the falling off of custom in summer is due in some measure to the necessity of putting on ciothes that are damp from the effects of the intense heat through which the wearers have struggled all day. Hence the newest thing in Bussian baths is a drying room, where the clothes of the bathers are taken by as sistants and thoroughly dried out during the bath.

It is rather a sad thing to announce publishy, but is is nevertheless true, that only a small proportion of the dudish-looking yachtamen who are seen about the up-town cafes at night, and who lounge about the clubs, really have any substantial possessions in the way of yachts. Not only the larger but even the smaller yachts are owned by three or four mea, who take turns in using the boat or else sail together. This is almost universally true of the small forty-footers, nearly all of these boats boasting double or triple ownership. The reason is a good and substantial one. A man who buys a big yacht, a hundred feet long or thereabouts, ses her for long cruising trips as a rule. He up until the following year. It is useful as well as ornamental. There are no hotel or house bills while his family is living abourd the yacht, and he gots a dis-tinct return for his money. The small boats, however, are toys, pure and simple, and very expensive toys at that. Not more than three or four people can cruise is them comfortably, and yet they require an equipment of four men all the time that they are in commission. The man are paid liberal salaries, it costs a good deal to feed them, and the necessary expenses for the wear and tear of the boat always reach a considerable amount. As a rule, the small yachts are owned by young business or professional men whose time is not entirely their own, and they chip in together and get their season's yachting for something like a reasonab There is a sort of stock company of five men in the dry goods district who run one yacht. Among women every one of the five speaks of it as "my boat"

Military Bieveles-Hans Breitmann-The

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: The article in Tan Swa of July 20 concerning the use of the bicycle as an ad-junct in military operations is interesting, but allow me to point out an emission.

The credit of proposing the use of the wheel for mounting troops is due to Charles G. Leiand, better known as Hans Breitmann, and to the Hon, Charles A. Pana, at one time Assistant becretary of War. The suggestion was made in The SUN twenty years ago, and

the words were something like these: "I know not what more newly But they say he talks day-daily Mit Dana of Taz Scs. Dey talk in Deutsch together, And folk say the end will be Philosopedal changes In der Union cavalrie."

And then appears an illustration of a soldier riding & bioycle and pursuing an Indian, who is properly sar prised at the strange mount of his antagonist.

It is well to be as nearly right as possible, even in mail matters. Of course the bailed writer's suggestion was humorous, but it bids fair to become an accom-plished fact. I only write this to say that THE SER M entitled to the credit of putting the idea into type.

BROOKLYN, July 21, 1883. JOHN E. NORCHOOS.

A Grand View. I'd a view of New York one day, I stood on the vent of a loaded subway And saw all the city, the sos, and the bay, As I sailed two males up in the air.

Happy Creatures. The day so hot I minded not, For I'm a rollicking uncaught shad, Gratifying Him.

I begged her not to say me nay; 'Twas then this naughty Trig Made her reply another way, And middy answered "Miz!"

At Cape May. Haby, fill that sand hole right up." "You must. First thing you know, your grandfather

Haro Occurrence in Boston, From the Boston Bergid. Customer (handing back a mutilated coin)-I want a

A Bad Break. From Brooklyn Life. Tramp (after eating piece of pie) - Have you any more, ina am?
Lady of House—Why, certainly, gir; you'll find it in
the shed. How kind in you to offer to maw my lawn.

Salesgiri abstractedly)...Ob, sir, I thank you, but I'm

A Free Translation.

"Papa," said Willie, "whatlis a rare spit?"
"A rare orth my son, is a dude with brains. You hardly ever see one."